

*Durham*

ANNFIELD PLAIN  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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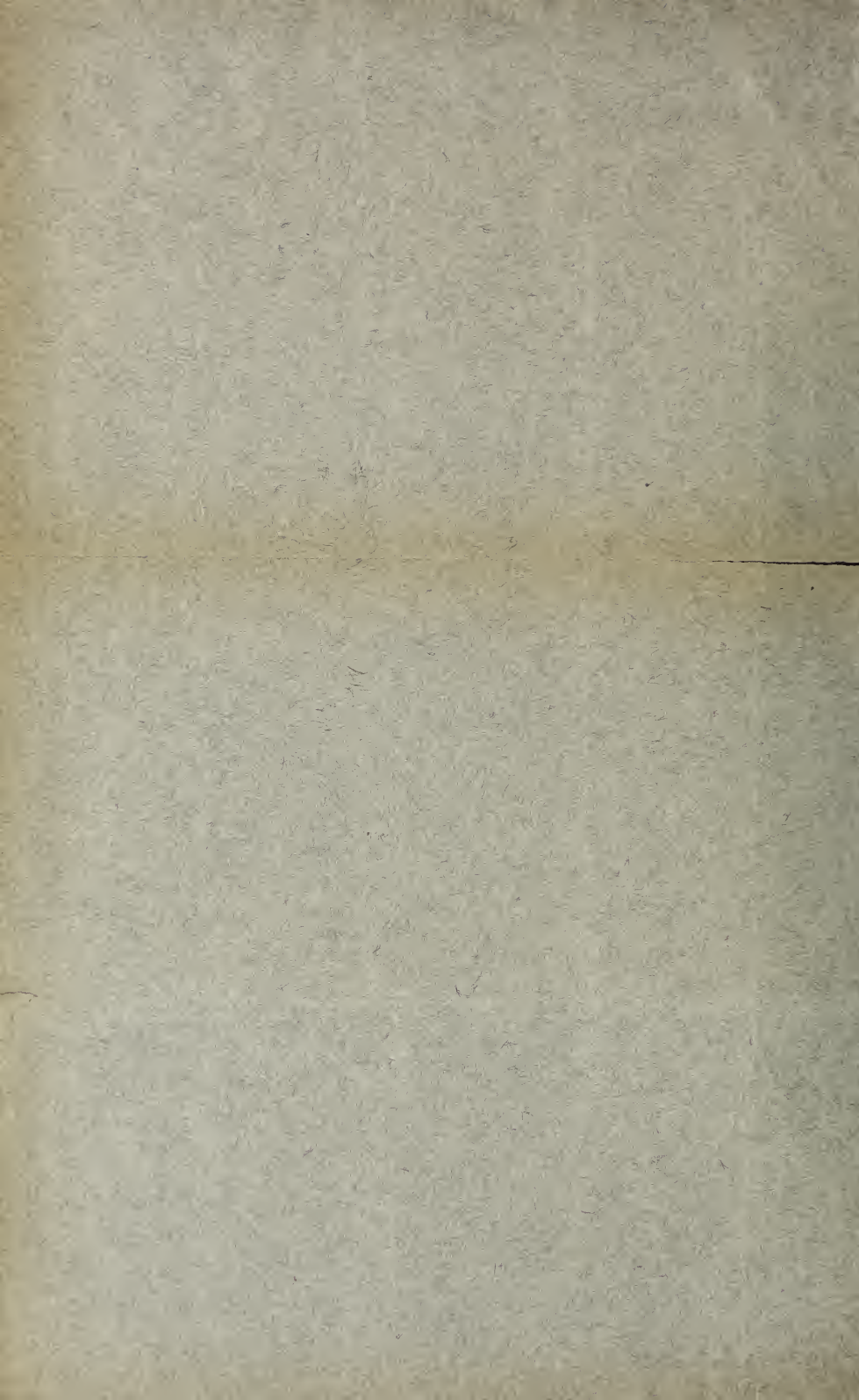
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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1913.



Annfield Plain,  
February, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my First Annual Report with respect to work done under the Public Health Acts, and Factory and Workshops' Act, also with respect to diseases under the Infectious Diseases Act, Vital Statistics, and the Sanitary state of your District generally for the year 1912.

With much of the actual work done during the earlier part of the year I have not had, of course, a first hand acquaintance, owing to the fact that it was on the 8th August last I took up the duties of the office.

The work which was somewhat in abeyance, from reasons known to you, took some little time to bring together again the broken ends of the threads. I am pleased to say that the machinery of the office is now in smooth, working condition, and prompt attention given to all that affects, or is likely to affect detrimentally, the Health of the District.

In this report I have endeavoured to review briefly the year's work from the records in my possession, and trust you will find the health statistics of your District satisfactory.

#### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Pontop Pike, one of the prominent land marks in the County, is within the Urban District of Annfield Plain. It is 1,030 feet above sea level, and is cultivated to the summit. On a clear day a magnificent panorama of beautiful country, undulating, round backed hills for the most part, stretches away on all sides before the eye; and in ancient times, if tradition speaks true, this eminence was a recognised "beacon hill," from whose summit fire signals warned the country round about of invasion or threatened danger. From its eastern flank a long, narrow spur extends for some miles, almost reaching the river Tyne. On the ridge of this spur runs the King's highway towards Newcastle and the North. In a "dimple" of the Pike, looking towards the west and across the beautiful valley of the Derwent, securely sheltered from the east winds, doses, in the glow of the setting sun, the village of Dipton, a detached portion of your Urban District. Immediately in front, beyond the river, is the extensive forest of Chopwell, the forfeitted estate of the last Ratchliffe of Dilston, better known to history as the Earl of Derwentwater, of tragic memory. From the south-eastern flank of our beacon hill a natural barrier, rampart like in appearance, stretches across the distant end of the Team valley and thus shuts it off from meeting at a right angle the valley of Lanchester. At the narrowest width of this barrier the distance is probably one mile, and on either side the land abruptly falls away into the Valleys. Looking along this natural barrier from the summit of the Pike the surface looks in the main fairly level and is not inaptly called the Plain. The old farm house on the Loud Hill, a shoulder of the Pike, is called Annfield House, and, I presume, that in some way the name of our District is associated with this house.

On the fell land near the South Pontop Colliery one meets with the "great divide." Here the infant streamlets part company, some to increase the volume of water in the Small-hope Burn, which ultimately reaches the North Sea through the river Wear, others to form the Kyo Burn, hence to the Tyne to help to float the leviathan ships built upon its banks; and thus the superfluous water of our Urban area takes an infant share in floating to the sea the largest ships of the Navies of the world.

On this natural barrier or rampart, flung as from a Titan's hand from the summit of the Pike to bridge the valley below, is situate the greater portion of the Urban District of Annfield Plain. Its position is therefore elevated, being well up to 1,000 feet above sea level. The climate is, therefore, bracing in summer and naturally somewhat severe in winter, so much so that the snow remains for a considerable time, and sledges are a common means of conveyance.



The mean temperature for the month of December last was 47° F., the highest being 61° F., the lowest 39° F, the mean range was therefore 22°; the rain fall is not unduly great; the exact figures are not in my possession. The prevailing wind is N.E.

The surface soil of the Plain is composed of bog, peat or red clay, and naturally absorbs a considerable amount of moisture. The geological formation underneath being carboniferous, several seams of coal, the Shield Row Seam being very near the surface, forming the Annfield Plain spur or rampart extending from the Pike.

The surface land, within recent years, has been broken up and generally destroyed owing to the constant demand for coal, and the subsidences which have so often occurred has not only made house property insecure from structural injury, but it interferes with the natural drainage of the District. There is always a danger of the artificial drainage systems of our area being damaged and thus, potentially, endangering the health of the community, Leakage of gas, owing to injured pipes from land subsidences, being of a common occurrence.

The population of the Urban District, estimated to June last, is about 17,000, an increase of 4,071 having occurred during the last decennium. The acreage of the District is 3,489, and the total rateable value equal to £57,770.

The only industry in the district is coal mining, and everything and everybody depends upon its prosperity. The year, notwithstanding two stoppages of work during the 12 months owing to strikes, was a fairly prosperous one, and Poor-law relief was not, to my knowledge, required as a result of these.

The people in the District are well fed, in fact better fed than any class of skilled workmen in the Kingdom, and well clad and are, as a class, healthy. The gradual disappearance of the old insanitary, badly ventilated type of house, which was common in the District, must ultimately enhance the health of the community and produce in the minds of the people a higher perception of the laws of health and the duty which they owe to themselves, their children, and the State. There is not a general hospital in our district nor in the near neighbourhood, and severe accidents in the mines, which are of very frequent occurrence, are usually sent by Ambulance to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle. A Cottage Hospital in or near our District, where accidents could be treated, would be a decided advantage to the mining community.

Summary of, and remarks on Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1912.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.		Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Dwelling-houses and Schools.	{ Foul Conditions Structural Defects Overcrowding	70 67 7	none " "	70 67 7	This does not include any work done under The Housing and T.P. Act, 1909. Kept under strict supervision.
Lodging-houses	..	11	"	11	
Dairies and Milkshops	..	—	—	—	These are kept under strict supervision.
Cowsheds	..	5	none	5	
Bakehouses	..	—	—	—	A considerable number of defective yards are being dealt with, none completed.
Slaughter-houses	..	7	none	7	
Ashpits and Privies	..	95	"	95	Ample and wholesome.
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	..	57	"	57	
Waterclosets	..	17	"	17	
Defective Yard Paving	..	—	"	—	
House Drainage.	{ Defective Traps No Disconnection from Sewers Other Faults	6 — 102	" — none	6 — 102	
Water Supply	..	—	—	—	
Pigsties	..	5	none	5	
Animals Improperly kept	..	38	"	38	
Offensive Trades	..	—	—	—	
Smoke Nuisances	..	—	—	—	
Other Nuisances	..	27	none	27	
Totals	..	514	—	514	

II. WATER, FOOD, AND DRUGS.	Number.	Remarks.
Samples of Water taken for Analysis .. .. .	none	Water satisfactory.
"    "    condemned as unfit for use .. .. .	—	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food .. .. .	19	These apply to organs of cattle, sheep, and pigs affected with parasitic diseases mainly.
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food .. .. .	none	
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis .. .. .	none	
"    "    found Adulterated .. .. .	—	
<b>III. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.</b>		
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed .. .. .	2	Houses are systematically disinfected when patients are removed to hospital or convalescent.
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease .. .. .	67	
Schools do. do. .. .. .	none	As many as possible removed to hospital. Those nursed at home, the necessary precautions taken.
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things .. .. .	— none	
Convictions for do. do. do. .. .. .	none	
<b>IV. GENERAL.</b>		
Number of New Houses erected during the year .. .. .	56	Plans for the conversion of 40 Privies into Ash-closets are being laid before the Council at their next meeting.
Number of such Houses occupied during the year .. .. .	50	
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets .. .. .	9	
Do. do. Water-closets .. .. .	none	
Ash-closets do. do. .. .. .	none	
Total number of Water-closets in District .. .. .	417	
Do. Ash-closets do. .. .. .	1007	
Do. Ash-pit privies do. .. .. .	1367	

**DWELLING-HOUSES.**—The number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing and Town Planning etc. Act 1909, were 282, 139 of these houses are at present being repaired.

**Demolition Orders.**—Two houses have been demolished at Weston's Buildings, in accordance with demolition orders served upon the owner.

**Houses Closed Voluntarily**—At SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY, out of 19 wooden houses in occupation at the commencement of the past year, 16 have been closed and demolished.

**DIPTON WOOD HOUSES.**—16 of these houses have been closed during the past year, leaving 14 still in occupation.

**New Houses.**—The number of new houses erected during the past year was 56, 48 of these houses were provided with proper water-closets, the remaining 8 were provided with ash-closets adapted for weekly cleansing, as drainage was not available for the water-carriage system.

**Factories.**—27 inspections were made to the nine factories. There were no defects found.

**Workshops.**—75 inspections were made to the 25 Workshops, with the result that five notices were served, viz. three required cleansing, one to abate overcrowding, and one to provide sanitary conveniences.

**Cowsheds and Dairies.**—Improvements have been made with regard to drainage, light, ventilation, and floors, in some of these places; there are 18 cowsheds which come under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations in force within the District.

**Slaughter-houses.**—There are nine Slaughter-houses within the District. They are fairly well conducted in compliance with the Bye-Laws. During the year there have been 19 seizures of food unfit for man. These mainly applied to organs of cattle, sheep, and pigs affected with parasitic diseases. The carcase of a sheep that had died, was seized and destroyed.

**Water Carriage System.**—Where drainage gradients can be satisfactorily negotiated and I see no reason, owing to the natural formation of the land, why this should prove other than amenable to the engineer, the water carriage system should be, if not at once, at least gradually introduced into your District. It would be, ultimately, more economical, and certainly more sanitary, and in every other respect a more convenient method of disposing of the privy middens, the most objectionable feature in the sanitation of our district, and mining districts generally. There is an ample supply of water provided by the Wear-dale and Consett Water Co., laid on to each house or its curtilage, and this fact at once disposes of the initial difficulty which would arise in introducing the water carriage system into the District. These privy middens are a breeding ground, during the hottest and most dangerous season of the year, for the house-fly, and were it only to prevent the plague of diptera during these months, and thus indirectly the evil consequences which result through their agency, would in itself be an advantage to the health and comfort of the District.

**Overcrowding.**—During the year 50 new houses have been occupied, other new buildings are being built by private enterprise, and in the course of a few months we hope to see 60 new houses, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, put into the hands of the builders by your Council. This will surely assist materially in relieving the congestion which has existed, more or less, in your District for some time.

We do not now, I am bound to admit, meet with so many cases of gross overcrowding in your District as at one time existed. Strict supervision with respect to this evil is always, however, necessary on the part of your Officers in order to prevent any re-occurrence of it in our midst. Hitherto the excuse always was, and there certainly was some foundation for it, that a scarcity of houses existed in the area, and that the people had to be housed somewhere or someway. There is less excuse now on that score than ever, and in the near future, by reason of the scheme now put into operation by your Council, the reason for such an excuse, should it be repeated, will have vanished utterly. The moral, therefore, is that in the future gross overcrowding, if detected, will not be looked upon with the same leniency as in the past.



## Notifiable Diseases.

116 cases of notifiable diseases were reported for the year, consisting of the following, viz:

42	of	Scarlatina.
18	of	Diphtheria.
14	of	Erysipelas.
10	of	Enteric Fever.
1	of	Puerperal Septicaemia.
31	of	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

47 of the above cases, Pulmonary Tuberculosis excluded, were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Tanfield, equal to 55.3%, the remaining cases were not in a condition to be removed and were properly isolated at home.

**Phthisis Pulmonalis.**—Of the 31 cases of the above disease notified during the year, 17 were sent either for treatment or isolation to Maiden Law Sanatorium, the others, some of whom were able to walk about, were duly cautioned with respect to the danger to the public and their own immediate friends from the droplets of infected mucus expelled during the act of coughing and spitting upon the streets, floors or other places. Periodic visits were made to their homes, leaflets containing instructions left, and an eye kept upon them to see that all necessary precautions were taken against the dissemination of the disease.

The procedure in practice with respect to the method of admission to the Sanatorium is as follows;—

In the first instance the Medical Practitioner attending the patient fills in an admission form after examination, with particulars of the patient's condition, this is again counter signed, if the patient is considered a suitable case for treatment, by the M.O.H. of the District in which the patient resides, or if the Poor Law Guardians are responsible for payment, by the District Medical Officer.

This method works to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Now that the Sanatorium is to be transferred to the County Authorities, for the treatment of Tuberculosis under the National Insurance Scheme, the method of admission will be altered, all cases for admission, I understand, will, when arrangements are completed, be classified, recommended and officially passed on for treatment by the Tuberculosis Officer in charge of the Dispensary area of which we form a part, 16 of such areas having been mapped out for the whole administrative county.

It is satisfactory to note that the Maiden Law Sanatorium was among the first, if not the actual first, unused Small Pox Hospital utilized for the treatment of Tuberculosis and is looked upon as a good type of the small Sanatoria in the country by those interested in the open air treatment of the disease.

**Scarlatina.**—42 cases of the above disease were reported, 28 of which were removed to Hospital. 24 of these occurred in the parish of Kyo, 7 in Collierley, and 9 in Greencroft Within, thus showing that the disease in proportion to population was more prevalent in the parish of Kyo than in the other two. The probable explanation is, that the population is more congested in this parish, also that there are four Schools situate in this parish as compared with one in each of the others. 13 cases were notified in the month of August, 6 in each March and November, and 5 in October. This corresponds with the usual distribution of the disease over the months of the year.

There were no deaths from this disease.

**Diphtheria.**—18 cases of the above diseases were reported, 12 of which were removed to Hospital; 9 occurred in Kyo parish, 7 in Collierley, and 1 in Greencroft Within. The disease was not confined to one area more than another, and was distributed evenly over the months of the year. Two deaths occurred from the disease.

**Enteric Fever.**—10 cases were notified as against 13 in the previous year. Collierley parish was responsible for 7 cases and Kyo for 3, the Village of Dipton being responsible for half the number notified. 7 cases were removed to Hospital. 3 deaths occurred from the disease.

Every house from which an infectious disease is notified is, on the removal of the patient to Hospital or convalescent from the disease, thoroughly disinfected by spraying with a solution of Formalin.

## **Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

**Measles.**—The most serious epidemic was in the months of November and December, Broncho-pneumonia, of a serious character, supervening in many instances. The epidemic seemed to have originated in West Kyo and soon spread to all parts of the District. Four deaths occurred from the disease. Measles was also indirectly responsible for deaths registered under one or other of the respiratory diseases.

**Whooping Cough.**—Cases of this disease were met with all through the year, but it never assumed an epidemic form. Four deaths occurred from the disease.

**Diarrhoea and Epidemic Enteritis.**—7 deaths were recorded under the above heading during the year, only 1 of which was in an infant under 1 year of age.

This year was remarkably free from the usual Autumnal Infantile Diseases, thus conclusively proving that the climatic conditions are accountable for much of the epidemic diarrhoea that occurs amongst the children in the hot weather.

**Bacteriological Examinations** —The following table gives particulars of the specimens sent in by medical practitioners in the District for examination during the year in accordance with the arrangements made between the C.C. and the Durham C. of Medicine.

	Number of Specimens Submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive.
Enteric Fever .. .. .	3	1	2	0
Phthisis (sputum) .. .. .	6	1	5	0
Totals ..	9	2	7	0

Bacteriological examination of blood, sputum and excretions of patients is of the greatest value in clearing up the diagnosis of doubtful cases of certain infectious diseases.

## Vital Statistics.

During the past year 621 births and 179 deaths were registered, the former giving a rate equivalent to 36.5 and the latter 10.5 per annum per 1,000, estimating the population at 17,000 to the end of June. The birth rate is thus above, and the death rate below the county average. This is most satisfactory.

Infantile Mortality is also much below that of the county average, 73.6 per 1,000 births being the rate this year as compared with 186.8 the previous year.

46 deaths under one year of age were recorded as compared with 102 for the previous year, 26 of these being due to Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature birth. 35 deaths were due to Respiratory diseases. Violent deaths, excluding Suicides, accounted for seven, and Tuberculous, pulmonary and other, diseases claimed 22. 13 deaths were due to Infectious diseases.

The following Table gives the averages of births and deaths for the County in comparison with those of the District.

		County.	Annfield Plain.
Birth-rate .. .. .	(per 1000 population)	31.1	36.5
Death-rate .. .. .	"	13.6	10.5
Zymotic death-rate .. .. .	"	1.38	1.18
Infantile Mortality-rate .. .. .	(per 1000 births)	106	73.6
Small Pox .. .. .	(per 1000 population)	0.001	nil
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	"	0.10	nil
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. .. .	"	0.15	0.11
" Fever " (Enteric and Continued) .. .. .	"	0.06	0.18
Measles .. .. .	"	0.52	0.23
Whooping Cough .. .. .	"	0.27	0.23
Diarrhoea .. .. .	"	0.27	0.41
Phthisis .. .. .	"	0.90	0.77
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	"	0.49	0.53
Acute Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	"	2.18	2.06

For detailed particulars, see Government Schedules attached.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. M. MORISON, D.P.H., Etc.

To the ANNFIELD PLAIN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

# Table I.

## Annfield Plain Urban District.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1907	15,200	514		33.8	210	13.8		21	73	142	231	15.2	
1908	15,800	582		36.83	222	14.04		21	83	142.6	243	15.31	
1909	16,200	584		36.05	200	12.34		18	66	113.01	218	13.46	
1910	16,900	574		33.96	187	11.07		17	63	109.75	204	12.07	
1911	16,800	542		32.5	282	16.78		27	102	188.2	309	18.2	
1912	17,000	621	625	36.8	163	9.6	1	17	46	73.6	179	10.5	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 3480; Total Population at all ages 16,552; Number of inhabited houses 3,157; Average number of persons per house 5; At Census, 1911 (cf. Census, Vol. V.)



Table II.

# Annfield Plain Urban District.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH PARISH.			Total cases Removed to Hospital.
	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.				
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) . . . . .	18		6	9	1	2	4	2	7	1	12
Erysipelas . . . . .	14		1	1	1	5	4	2	7	8	1
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	42	1	16	23	1	1			26	7	9
Enteric Fever . . . . .	10		2	1	3	2	1	1	3	7	7
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	1				1					1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis . . . . .	31			1	8	17	5		17	8	6
Totals . . . . .	116	1	25	35	15	27	10	3	60	37	19
											64

Isolation Hospital at Tanfield, Sanatorium at Maiden Law, Lendchester Joint Hospital Board.

Table III.  
**Annfield Plain Urban District.**  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of Residents or of Non-Residents in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and up wards.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									11
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	169 2	46 2	15	11	4	7	23 1	30	33 1
Enteric Fever .. .. .	3	1	1	2	1		1		
Measles .. .. .	4	3		1					
Whooping Cough .. .. .	4	2		2					
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	2	1		1					
Influenza .. .. .	3								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13					4	5	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	3	2	1	1					
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	6	1	2		1		1	8	1
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	13	1					4	3	13
Organic Heart Disease .. .. .	19	4	2	1			2	2	8
Bronchitis .. .. .	17	4					3	3	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	15	3	4	1			1		
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	1	1						
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	7	1	4	1					
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	4	1				1			
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	1								
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	2							1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth .. .. .	26								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .. .. .	7	1			1	2	1	2	1
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	16	1						7	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	3							1	1
	171	46	15	11	4	7	24	30	34

Table IV.

**Annfield Plain Urban District.****Infant Mortality.**

1912. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.					Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	Under 1 week.	1 2 weeks.	2 3 weeks.	3 4 weeks.							
All Causes	..	..	..	..	21	5	7	7	2	42	
	..	..	..	..	1		2		1	4	
Measles	..	..	..	..		1		1	1	1	
Whooping-Cough	..	..	..	..				1	1	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..				1	1	2	
Convulsions	..	..	..	..		1	2			4	
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	4	
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..		1	1	1	2	3	
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..			1	1		1	
Syphilis	..	..	..	..			1			1	
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..						4	
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	4					4	
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	3	1				4	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	1	2	8		1			8	
Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1		1	3	
	16	2	2	2	22	5	9	7	3	46	

Net Births in the year; legitimate 605, illegitimate 20. Net Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 43, illegitimate infants 3.

2nd February, 1913.

W. M. MORISON, Medical Officer of Health.

# Annfield Plain Urban District.

## 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)—	27	none	none
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ..	75	5	"
Workplaces .. .. .	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	102	5	none

## 2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts —</i>				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	none	none
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	1	1	none	none
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	1	1	none	none
{ unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
	5	5	—	—

## 3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tailoring .. .. .	3
Millinery .. .. .	2
Shoemaking .. .. .	4
Blacksmiths .. .. .	3
Joinery .. .. .	5
Saddlery .. .. .	1
Retail Bakehouses .. .. .	7
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	25

Home Work.
NIL.

### 5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s 133) .. ..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) .. ..	3
Other .. ..	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. ..	—
In use at the end of the year .. ..	—

W. M. MORISON, D.P.H., etc.

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1913.